

IN THE SUBSTITUTE SPECIFICATION:

Page 3, amend the paragraph beginning on line 18 to read as follows:

B<sup>1</sup> Fig. 5 shows a crystal structure of a ruthenium cyclopentadienyl complex used in accordance with this invention.  $\sigma$  or  $\pi$  bonds are present between a 5 cyclic membered ring and ruthenium metal, and a temperature at 180°C or higher is necessary as the energy of dissociation in view of the bonding energy. Further, the adhesion rate of the complex is constant on a Si substrate within a temperature range from 180°C or higher and 250°C or lower, and decomposition - adhesion on the surface proceeds preferentially at a higher temperature.

Page 5, amend the paragraph beginning on line 5 to read as follows:

B<sup>2</sup> Fig. 2 shows a crystal structure of a ruthenium  $\beta$ -diketone complex used in accordance with this invention.  $\pi$  bonds are present between oxygen in a 6 cyclic membered ring and ruthenium metal and can dissociate at a temperature of 300°C or higher in view of the bond energy. However, since dissociation of an oxygen - carbon bond or dissociation of an oxygen - ruthenium bond proceeds simultaneously, the adhesion rate is small and decomposition deposition near the surface proceeds preferentially. Further, at a temperature higher than 500°C, island crystals are formed due to violent decomposing reaction to result in a film quality that is not capable of attaining contact. Then, as shown in Fig. 3, a homogeneous electrode thin film comprising Ru, RuO<sub>2</sub> or a mixture of Ru and RuO<sub>2</sub> can be prepared on the surface, the bottom and the inside wall within a temperature range from 300°C or higher to 500°C or lower by an MOCVD process using a ruthenium  $\beta$ -diketone complex on a structure having a three-dimensional configuration by constituting the structure having a three-

B2  
dimensional configuration with an insulation layer consisting of a dual layered structure comprising a surface layer 31 having a small adhesion rate and a side wall layer 32 having a large adhesion rate, for example, MgO/SiO<sub>2</sub> or Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>/SiO<sub>2</sub> for the electrode material.

Page 18, amend the paragraph beginning on line 7 to read as follows:

B3  
In addition to the discyclopentadienyl ruthenium complex in which R = H, homogeneous thin Ru films could be formed as the bottom electrode and the top electrode by the same method as described above also in a case of using dis(methylcyclopentadienyl)-bis(methylcyclopentadienyl) ruthenium at R = CH<sub>3</sub>, dis(ethylcyclopentadienyl)-bis(ethylcyclopentadienyl) ruthenium at R = C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, dis(propylcyclopentadienyl)-bis(propylcyclopentadienyl) ruthenium at R = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, dis(butylcyclopentadienyl)-bis(butylcyclopentadienyl) ruthenium at R = C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>.

Page 21, amend the paragraph beginning on line 18 to read as follows:

B4  
Homogeneous Ru thin films could be formed on the bottom electrode and the top electrode by the same method as described above also in a case of using acetylacetonate ruthenium at R-R' = CH<sub>3</sub> and hexafluoroacetyl acetate ruthenium at R-R' = CF<sub>3</sub> in addition to the dibivaloylmethanate ruthenium complex at R-R' = C (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>.